

PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning
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...All the News...

Woodstock Business Cards
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
34 South Park St.
Hours: Until 9 a. m., 12 to 2 p. m.; 6 to
8 p. m.
CHARLES BATCHELDER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Woodstock, Vermont.
Office in Jones' Block.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.
Russia arranged a loan of \$20,000,000 to the Berlin bank.
An official denial of a Japanese
reversal at Port Arthur was made at
Tokyo.
General Rennenkampf was slightly
wounded in a skirmish between Liao-
yang and Samara.
General Samsonoff ambushed the
Japanese advance on Yulow and put
1000 men out of action.
The Russian retreat from Kachow,
directed under most difficult conditions,
is said to have been masterly.
Two French soldiers were killed and
many Japanese soldiers injured in a
clash at Shan-Hai-Kwan.
Letters dealing with military and
naval conditions at Port Arthur were
taken from a junk by a Japanese des-
troyer.
A division of the Baltic fleet will
sail from Cronstadt under sealed or-
ders. Russians regard the naval situ-
ation as more favorable to them.
The detachment of General Oku's
army, which moved against Ying-Kow
and New-Chwang, was reported to be
within fifteen miles of the latter town.
The Russian General Staff, of the
Kachow, and Major-General Kolomoi,
of the Japanese Army, was wounded.
And great enthusiasm, Field Mar-
shal Kuroki, Japan's commander in
chief, the arrival in Manchuria, left
him for the seat of war.
The assault of the Dardanelles by
vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet
may cause Great Britain to lodge pro-
tests at St. Petersburg and Constantin-
ople.
Details of the capture of the heights
about seven miles east of Port Ar-
thur were received. The Russians
lost about 200 men, and say that the
Japanese suffered more severely.

SPORTING BRIEVITIES.
The schooner Ingomar won the race
from Dover, England, to Ostend.
Columbus will have a new kite-
shaped track built along the present
one.
The Eastern Yacht Club's squadron
will sail in a fog for thirty-seven miles
of the third run of its cruise.
Walter J. Travis defeated Findlay
A. Houston by 2 up and 1 to play the
final for the chief cup over the Ap-
pamans Inn.
The Wren brothers defeated W. A.
Lard and E. P. Dewhurst in the first
heat in the lawn tennis tournament
at Westchester.
Mario Rossini, an Italian cyclist,
broke his collarbone in a five-mile
national championship race at Manhat-
tan Beach.
For wearing spurs in a polo game
Daniel Chaucery, Jr., was arrested on
the Rockaway Hunt Club field. A test
case is to be made of it.
For the third time Beals C. Wright,
of Boston, won the Canadian lawn
tennis championship and thus becomes
permanent owner of "Trophy."
During a steeplechase at Brighton
Beach, Green, while riding one of
Thomas Hitecock, Jr.'s horses, was
thrown and his skull fractured.
W. Gould Brokaw's thirty horse-
power Renault established new track
records up to ten miles for medium
weight automobiles at the Empire
meets.
General F. J. Wint, who commands
the military department of the Mis-
souri, has informed the Washington
authorities that he proposes to en-
courage the sport of polo among officers
and enlisted men.
Philip J. Casey, ex-hampan hand-
ball player of the world, died of can-
cer of the stomach, at his home in
Brooklyn, N. Y. He had been in fail-
ing health for the past two years.

MOST FOLKS THINK
It is bad enough to
be sick without being
obliged to work at the
same time. Neverthe-
less, crowds of men and
women have to work
when by rights they
should be resting or in
bed. Dr. David Kennedy's
new medicine, Cal-
curel Solvent, is
designed to help these
hard-pressed people.
It relieves and cures
their old chronic ailments, and so gives
them comfort, and helps them to earn
and save money.
The bothering, hindering trouble may be
of the kidneys, the stomach, the liver, the
nerves, or (in case of women) some other
more of the like. You have no right to say
"I have no time," for these diseases arise from one general
cause, Cal-curel Solvent may be relied upon
to act equally well in all. It regulates the
digestion and expels from the body the
germs or poisons that set up morbid or
painful symptoms.
Mr. Willard H. Miller, of Mattawan, N.
Y., is a boiler-maker (a laborious, ear-split-
ting trade) and has to work his body the
whole of the thousands of men that ought to
read it:
"I have been troubled with my kidneys and
bladder for three or four years and doctored with
many physicians without obtaining any help. A few
months ago I decided to try Cal-curel Solvent. Dr.
Kennedy's new medicine, Cal-curel Solvent, is
designed to help these hard-pressed people. I
bought a bottle. Large bottles \$1.00, all drugs.
One size only.
Remember: Only one Dr. David Kennedy
lives in Mattawan, City of Kingston,
N. Y., and the name of his new and latest
medicine is Cal-curel Solvent."

NOTICE SERVED.

**United States Notifies Russia
of Indemnity Claim.**

This is in regard to the Cargo of the
Seized Steamer Arabia—Was Sent to
St. Petersburg at the Instigation of
U. S. Senator Mitchell of Oregon.
The U. S. Government has Represented
an Indemnity Claim Will Imme-
diately be Made.

Washington.—The United States
has notified Russia that this govern-
ment will present a claim on behalf of
the American firms that have merchan-
dise on the Arabia consigned to neu-
tral ports.
The notification was sent to St. Pe-
tersburg at the instigation of U. S.
Senator Mitchell of Oregon, acting as
attorney for the Portland Milling com-
pany, and Maxwell Everts and D. A.
Chambers, attorneys for the Portland
& Asiatic line, the corporation which
has the Arabia under charter.
Ambassador McCormick was in-
structed to procure the Russian side
of the story. At the same time he
was informed that the Arabia carried
about \$100,000 worth of flour and \$90,000
worth of other merchandise, con-
signed to agents at Hongkong.
Both the milling company and the
shipping agents contend there was no
contraband goods aboard the ship.
Therefore they will insist upon dam-
ages for delay if the ship and cargo
are released, or in the event of the
ship and cargo are declared prizes of
war, full indemnity for the cargo.
The first effort of this government
will be to ascertain the facts. If they
are as represented by the agents and
shippers, a claim for indemnity will be
made by it.
Upon the showing so far made, Rus-
sia is liable for the damages resulting.
The ship is a neutral vessel, bound
with neutral cargo from one neutral
port (Portland, Ore.) to another neu-
tral port (Hongkong). The last named
port is so far from Japan that it will
require the strongest sort of proof to
convince this government that the
four and other parts of the cargo were
intended for the use of the Japanese
forces.
Of course if Russia can prove that
the cargo was intended for the Japan-
ese army or navy, the government will
have nothing upon which to base a
claim for damages or reimbursement.
The question of the sufficiency of
proof rests in the first instance upon
the Russian admiralty court, to which
the Arabia is taken for trial. But the
United States is not finally bound to
accept the judgment of the Russian
court. Upon the ground of fraud or
prejudice it can demand a hearing on
the merits of the case through diplo-
matic channels.
The impression prevails here that
when the case comes Russia will dis-
avow the seizure and offer suitable in-
demnities for the damage caused there-
by.

British Protest.
London.—The British government is
sending instructions to Sir Charles
Hardinge, the British ambassador to
Russia, to protest energetically against
the sinking of the British steamship
Knight Commander by the Russian
Vladivostok squadron.
Until the presentation of the note
to the Russian government, the great-
est secrecy will be maintained regard-
ing its contents, but it is known that
Premier Balfour and his colleagues
have decided to demand that the full-
est reparations shall be made by Rus-
sia, and measures will be taken to fol-
low up the diplomatic demands.
The British note, as Sir Charles
Hardinge will submit it, will not men-
tion the amount of indemnity Russia
must pay the owners of the ship and
British subjects having goods on
board the vessel, but all that will be
sought will be the principle of indem-
nity and apology.
A salute of the British flag must also
be conceded, and the future protection
of neutral shipping assured.

OLD HOME WEEK IN NEW ENGLAND.
Maine, New Hampshire, Massachu-
setts and Vermont.
New England is preparing for her
annual reunion, "Old Home Week."
In Massachusetts and New Hampshire
it is a popular and permanent institu-
tion firmly established, and the other
states and even the Maritime Provinces
and Newfoundland have this year
fallen into line so that "Old Home
Week" will be in vogue from Connecti-
cut to Labrador. July 31st to Aug.
6th Massachusetts calls back her stray
folk to the quiet valleys and meadow-
lands, back to her interesting and
quaint old cities and her picturesque
towns on the Atlantic coast. Maine
from Aug. 14th to 20th will assemble
in her delightful pine lands or along
her "ozone" coast her scattered chil-
dren, and during the same period, the
hills of Vermont, the historic waters
of Champlain and Memphremagog are
inviting the sons and daughters of the
Green Mountain state. From Aug. 20th
to 26th the "Old Granite State" will
harbor her visitors and the mountains
and lake resorts will team with life
and gaiety. The Newfoundland "Old
Home Week" occurs Aug. 3d to 10th.
For further information in regard to
"Old Home Week" celebration apply to
D. J. Flinders, General Passenger and
Ticket Agent, Boston & Maine
railroad, Boston.

A Peculiar Law.
The law of France requiring all sea-
men to deposit 3 percent of their sal-
aries with the government is applica-
ble to fishermen, and this fund so col-
lected is used to create a service pen-
sion, payable to all who have served
25 years under the French flag on the
seas. The amount required by the pen-
sioners varies according to the length
of time in which they have served. After
the death of a pensioner one-half is
continued to the widow.

DARING NIGHT ATTACK.

Oku's Men Engaged in One, and
Broke Russians From Strong Lines.
Tokyo.—In a daring night attack
against a Russian force, estimated at
five divisions, with 100 guns, Gen. Oku
succeeded in driving the enemy from
their strong line of defense south of
Tachekiao.
Advancing on Sunday, Gen. Oku
found a superior force confronting him
and his heavy artillery fire from the
enemy was checking his men. He
thereupon decided to hold the posi-
tions he then held and to attempt a
night surprise.
This was successful, the Japanese
troops hustling the Russians into re-
treat to Tachekiao. The Japanese
had only 800 casualties. No estimates
of the Russian losses are given.
The Tachekiao army did not partici-
pate in this fight, it being located to
the east of Tachekiao. Moving to the
northwest, this Tachekiao force fought
and won a separate action on Friday
July 22, at Pailing, losing 31 men.
The commander of the Tachekiao
army, General Kato, was reported to
have been killed in the attack, which
he led in an attempt to deceive the
Japanese, after which they fired a vol-
ley into the Japanese ranks. The
Russians led 14 dead at Pailing.
The Japanese began the advance
against the Russian positions south of
Tachekiao, on Saturday, July 23. On
this date the vanguard occupied posi-
tions in the vicinity of Chuchiatun, to
the southeast of Tachekiao, develop-
ing the position and strength of the
enemy.
The Russian line was on the hills
south of Tachekiao, extending almost
due east and west of the river. The
position of the enemy was fortified.
The strongest point was at Tai-ping
mountain, to the southeast of Tache-
kiao, and here the heaviest force had
assembled. The Russians had two
battalions of artillery posted near
Chateaganon, due south of Tache-
kiao and ahead of the main line.
The Japanese deployed to the west
ward from the vicinity of Chuchiatun,
confronting the Russian line to the
east of the railroad, began the ad-
vance at an early hour on Sunday
morning. At 9 o'clock the Japanese
right had reached a bluff a little less
than two miles from Tai-ping mountain.
In the afternoon the Russian posi-
tions, posted in various positions on the
hills, opened with vigor, shelling
the advancing Japanese line. The
strength of the Russians gradually de-
veloped during the day, and Gen. Oku
estimated it at five divisions and 100
guns.
The Russian fire prevented a general
advance and determined Gen. Oku to
decide to wait the advance of dark-
ness to deliver a night assault.
Two divisions of Russians occupied
the Salchew road, and Gen. Oku took
the precautionary measure of engaging
this force with artillery. The Rus-
sians replied with artillery, and the
duel lasted until darkness.
Suddenly, at 10 o'clock Sunday night,
the entire Japanese right was hurled
against the Russian position east
and west of Tai-ping mountain, and
easily captured it. At midnight the
second position was attacked, and by
daylight the Japanese occupied the
eminence to the east of Shanchiatun.
The Russians were in retreat to-
ward Tachekiao. At 7 o'clock Mon-
day morning the Japanese seized
Chenshiashan without resistance, and
pursued the Russian force toward
Tachekiao.
Two Steamships Released.
Suez.—The Peninsular & Oriental
line steamship Formosa, which was
captured in the Red Sea by the volun-
teer fleet, arrived here flying the Russian
naval flag and with a prize crew on
board, has been released.
The Hamburg-American line steam-
ship Holstad, which arrived here this
morning, also having on board a prize
crew, has likewise been released.

At A Standstill.
Tokyo.—Foreign and domestic ship-
ping is practically at a standstill and
it is possible that on account of future
uncertainty it will be only partially re-
sumed when the present raid of the
Russian Vladivostok squadron comes
to an end.
The sweeping lines of articles de-
clared by Russia to be contraband of
war almost every vessel ap-
proaching Japan liable to seizure.
American and British shipping and
commercial interests generally are
deeply concerned at the losses already
sustained and the probable future im-
pairment of trade; they are anxious also
that their respective governments
reach an understanding with Russia
concerning the contraband of war without
loss of time.
The steamship Siberian belonging to
the Pacific Mail Steamship company,
is now held at Kobe, Japan, her sailing
having been postponed indefinitely.
International Law Broken.
London.—The British government
regards the sinking of the steamship
Knight Commander as a breach of
international law has been confirmed
by Premier Balfour in the house of
commons.
Answering questions regarding the
destruction of the Knight Commander
and the seizure of the Malacca
commander and the seizure of the
other vessels, the premier said he
hoped to be in a position to make a
brief statement regarding the Malacca
commander tomorrow.
As to the sinking of the Knight Com-
mander, he said: "I regard that infor-
mation which reached me this morn-
ing confirming this regrettable occur-
rence."
Mr. Balfour added: "There is
no question of loss of life, but I am
afraid there is a question of a breach
of international law."

A Plain American.
G. C. Lawson, one of our old soldiers,
who has been a pensioner for many
years, tells us that he never had but
one overcoat in his life, and that was
the one Uncle Sam gave him while in
the service. He never had a vest on in
his life, hasn't owned a horse for 25
years, and thinks nothing of taking a
20-mile walk, never owned a wagon
in his life and hasn't shaved since the
civil war. He owns a good farm and
has plenty of money, but never cared
to own any of the above things men-
tioned.—Mt. Olivet Tribune.

Lofty Mountain Lakes.
The most lofty lakes are found
among the Himalaya mountains in
Tibet. Their altitudes do not, how-
ever, seem to have been very ac-
curately gauged, for different au-
thorities give widely different figures re-
garding them. According to some,
Lake Manasarowar, one of the sacred
lakes of Tibet, is between 19,000 and
20,000 feet above the level of the sea,
and if this is so it is undoubtedly the
loftiest in the world.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE WEEK

FRIDAY, July 22, 1904.
Report comes from Liaoyung that
the Japs have broken through the
Russian lines between Keller and
Rennenkampf, and are marching upon
Mukden; Russian ready, according to
all signs to satisfy the demands of
Great Britain.
Miss May Gould of Pittsburg, Mass.,
killed by fall from high cliff near
Parsboro, N. S.
During incendiary fire at Kearsarge
village, N. H., robbers invade hotel;
Mope with \$700 worth of jewelry at-
tempt battle with guests.
Senator Vest very ill.
James Spence, a Bostonian, who
killed himself because he could not get
work.
Ellen Olmstead, the woman stage
driver of the Berkshires, dies in Great
Barrington, Mass.
New York syndicate buys 123,000
acres of spruce lands in southern Ver-
mont; price said to be \$1,500,000.
Damage of \$100,000 or more in fire in
big candy factory at Portland, Me.
Mrs. Maybrick arrives at her moth-
er's home in Rouen, France.
Two volleys of bullets fired by Chi-
cago police at a mob that had attacked
dog catchers.
Paris green on potatoes poisons
French family at Lowell, Mass.
Strike at the Dominion Iron and
Steel plant ends in the defeat of the
men.
Three burglars in Pittsburg, Mass.,
choke Mrs. Michael Joyce and get \$235.
Cruiser Scott Dakota launched at
San Francisco.
British ship Creedmore, oil laden,
New York to Liverpool, burns off Long
Island coast; crew rescued, one man
missing, and landed at Woods Hole.
F. Augustus Heinze again sued, this
time for \$5,750,000 by the Boston &
Montana Mining company.
Relief lightship on Pollock rip run
down by steamer H. M. Whitney and
badly damaged.
SATURDAY, July 23, 1904.
Gen. Kuroki captures the strongly
fortified position of Kiatung after a
hard fight; Jap loss 424, Russian loss
nearly 1000.
Steam yacht Castanet afire in mid-
stream on the Hudson with 150 pas-
sengers, all of whom are rescued.
Two prisoners saw their way out of
Farmington, Me., jail.
Fire in the yards of the Fore River
Ship and Engine company at Quincy,
Mass., dangerously near the ways of
the battleship New Jersey.
Picked in a shoddy mill at Oxford,
Mass., wrecked by an explosion which
is believed to have been caused by
dynamite.
Seventh death at Port Terry, Plum
Island, among soldiers from drinking
water alcohol.
Senator Gorman says he cannot be
persuaded to accept the Democratic
national chairmanship.
Death of Wilson Barrett, the actor,
at London.
Elevated train in Chicago runs blaz-
ing through the city, pursued by en-
gines on the street below; heroic ac-
t of conductor averts death tragedy.
Japanese steward in U. S. navy
saves a Russian from drowning at
Hoboken.
Will of Mrs. Susan W. Clark of Wor-
cester, widow of the founder of Clark
university and herself a benefactor of
the institution to be contested by a
Brooklyn niece.
Columbia to resume full diplomatic
relations with the United States; Dr.
Thomas Herran bringing letters of
credit as envoy at Washington.
Isane man at Liberty, Mo., prances
about the dome of court house.
Col. Charles S. Stewart, U. S. A.,
retired, killed by fall from the roof of
a hotel at Slacoston.
MONDAY, July 25, 1904.
Russia orders volunteer vessels to
cease making seizures of foreign ships;
British steamship Ardova shot at and
captured.
Sympathetic strike in behalf of the
packing house strikers began in In-
diana; all the allied unions except the
teamsters, who will try to secure a
conference with the companies.
Confessing that he shot and killed
Mrs. Spurgeon Lookhart in a fit of jeal-
ousy at West Milan, N. H., John Green
surrenders himself to police.
Disappearance of Fletcher Barker of
Medford, Mass., room cashier at the
Parker House; \$1250 missing from the
safe in his charge.
Elaborate decorations in the Boston
public garden in honor of the coming
G. A. R. encampment.
Two women ask the police of Bos-
ton to find and arrest their young
daughters.
George H. Laffin, Chicago millio-
naire, dies in Pittsburg, Mass.
New York and Bar Harbor yacht
club Eastern fleet in races off Mt. De-
sert.
New England basketball league
elects officers, grants franchises and
makes other plans for season.
Judge Parker assured of complete
harmony among the Democrats of Illi-
nois.
James McKenna dies at Scarsville,
Mass.; hospital; he was brought there
unconscious Thursday.
Mrs. J. D. Shumway commits sui-
cide in home at New Haven.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1904.
With the exception of the teamsters
and the engineers, all the allied trades
in the Chicago packing houses join the
strike.
Two other Tibetan lakes, those of
Chatamoo and Surakol, are said to be
17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude re-
spectively. For a long time it was
supposed that Lake Titicaca, in South
America, was the loftiest in the world.
It covers about 4500 square miles, is
924 feet in its greatest depth and is
12,000 feet above the sea. In spite of
inexactitude with regard to the mea-
surements of the elevation of the Ti-
betan lakes they are no doubt consid-
erably higher than this or any other
—Progress.

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1904.
Wreck of the steamer City of Rock-
land; all the passengers saved.
Tieup of the Fall River mills by the
strikers is now complete, the efforts to
run two mills proving vain; first ar-
rest since the conflict began; applica-
tions for city aid increasing and 1000
tenements are said to be vacant.
Miss Annie Dowling of Boston killed
in a runaway accident at Winthrop,
her horse being frightened by an auto-
mobile.
Col. Embury P. Clark of the First
Mass. Infantry, M. V. M., of the day
general of the first brigade.
Hon. C. E. Gorman of Rhode Island
arranged on charge of conspiracy by
James W. Stillman of Boston.
State department waiting for the
coming of the new minister to Mexico.
Seventh death at Port Terry, Plum
Island, among soldiers from drinking
water alcohol.
Senator Gorman says he cannot be
persuaded to accept the Democratic
national chairmanship.
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retired, killed by fall from the roof of
a hotel at Slacoston.
THURSDAY, July 28, 1904.
Boston horse slips his blacksmith
for a lark and climbs two flights of
stairs into a box shop full of astonish-
ed girls.
Not a wheel turns on the third day
of Fall River strike; weavers have a
big mass meeting at Bijou theatre; an-
other offer of assistance comes,
through Salvation Army.
Department ethnologist, says the only
way to get rid of gypsy motif is to im-
port parsnips; he recommends tax on
owners of infected property directly,
state and towns also bearing expense.
Russia notified by the United States
that a claim will be presented on be-
half of the cargo of the Arabia.
Oku reports on the battles
which drove the Russians back to Hai-
cheng, as does the commander of the
Russian forces.
National committee meet Judge
Parker at Esopus and all are charmed
by his geniality.
Effort being made to raise the
steamship Kiova in Boston Harbor.
Opening of the midsummer series of
the Boston Yacht Club.
John Rogers, famous sculptor, dies
at New Canaan, Conn.
Capt. George W. Bowley appointed
superintendent of second life-saving
district on Cape Cod.
President Roosevelt notified of his
nomination; he accepts and indorses
the platform.
Children in Boston vacation school
learn emergency surgical methods of
treatment.
Decree of foreclosure and sale
against shipping trust signed at Hart-
ford.
Stranded City of Rockland still rests
easily on ledge; wrecking tugs held
up somewhere along the coast by fog
and the day is practically lost, save
in its recovery of some baggage.

Friday, July 29, 1904.
Confederates to Visit Boston.
New Orleans.—The invitation from
Edward Kinsey post No. 113, G. A. R.,
of Boston, have been received with a
gracious spirit by the old Confederate
veterans of Louisiana. The idea has
been accepted with much favor here.
A few years ago it would probably
have been turned down flatly, but now
the spirit of brotherly love between the
south and the blue has pervaded the
grass as much as the north. As a re-
sult the Boston invitations have been
discussed at all the veteran meetings
the past week.
It is now quite certain that at least
four representative veterans of the great
will go from this state. They will be
Col. William G. Vincent, Col. B. F.
Cushman, Col. A. R. Blakeley and Gen.
W. J. Behan. The last named is now
settling postmaster.
Col. Behan and Col. Blakeley are
both from the famous Washington
artillery. The latter lost his right eye
at the second battle of Manassas.
It may be that others will decide to
go as the time approaches. Letters
have been received here from George
P. Graves, commander of Kinsey post
and also from Edwin G. French, a Con-
federate soldier now located in Bos-
ton. Mr. French has written some per-
sonal letters to his old comrades about
the reception to be tendered them in
Faneuil hall Monday night, Aug. 15,
which have been received with interest
here.
Loss About \$100,000.
Chicago.—Fire broke out among the
packing houses in the stock yards in
the lard refinery of Swift & Co. and
soon gained such headway that every
available fire engine in the stock yards
district was called out.
Rumors of incendiaries were rife.
Examination, however, showed the
cause of the blaze to have been an
overheated dynamo.
The building, 150 by 250 feet and
three stories high, was filled with
tires of lard, many of which exploded,
spreading the burning grease in
every direction.
Thousands of strikers attempted to
get near the burning building, but as
soon as the police arrived rows were
spread, blocking the streets for three
squares away. No crowds were al-
lowed to pass through the streets near
the buildings. The top story of the
building was wood and burned like
tinder. The contents of the buildings
were said to be valued at \$400,000.
Three hundred men, presumably
non-unionists, were in the building,
and all escaped. The fire was con-
trolled, with a loss of less than \$100,000.
They Eat the Weevils.
Washington.—Secretary Wilson has
received the report of O. P. Cook, who
reached Washington from Texas,
where he has been conducting experi-
ments with the Guatemalan ant.
Mr. Cook brought with him several col-
onies of the ants which will be kept
here for experiments. His report is
favorable to the ant as destructive of
the cotton boll weevil.
It remains to be determined whether
they can withstand the winters of the
southern climate, and whether they
will propagate under existing condi-
tions of soil and climate, but Mr. Cook
believes there are no insurmountable
difficulties along these lines.

Vladivostok Squadron Sighted.
Tokyo.—The Russian Vladivostok
squadron was seen 60 miles off Tokyo
bay at dawn this morning. It then
moved to the south.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT IN BOSTON, AUGUST 15 TO 20.

Low Rates—A Delightful G. A. R.
Booklet Free.
Ten years ago historic old Boston
welcomed the Grand Army of the Re-
public, and the reception which New
England tendered the "Vets" has long
been remembered. The gala appear-
ance of the Puritanical old city; and
the magnificent military pageant
which marched through the crooked
streets, lined with cheering throngs,
made the G. A. R. reunion of '94 a
memorable event.
In 10 years many changes have
taken place in the ranks of these
sturdy soldiers; and while they may
lack the quick step of their former
Boston march, they are still ready for
duty; and at the annual encampment
in Boston this year, Aug. 15th to 20th,
it is anticipated that over 100,000 peo-
ple will visit the city and over 40,000
will be in parade. Visitors are ex-
pected from every quarter of the coun-
try; and the same care and watchful-
ness will follow the G. A. R. visitors
which was exercised over the large
last summer. Boston is a friendly
city. Hotel proprietors, citizens,
and boarding house keepers all unite
in doing their utmost for the ease
and comfort of the visitors. As a
city of interest, Boston is without an
equal; the many famous landmarks,
historical buildings and places in Bos-
ton and the suburbs, make it doubly
attractive as a convention city. Low
rates from all sections of the country
will apply; and to further aid the vi-
sitor, the Boston & Maine has recently
published a delightful booklet which
tells all about the encampment and
contains illustrations of the numerous
historic landmarks and monuments in
Boston and the suburbs. The outside cov-
er of the booklet is in three colors, show-
ing an exact reproduction in colors
of the official G. A. R. badge on a
white background, with a green
wreath encircling the whole on a blue
setting, while the lower half is in
black with red lettering. This book-
let is invaluable as a guide and makes
an interesting souvenir. Just send a
postal card to the General Passenger
Department, Boston & Maine railroad,
Boston, and the booklet will be mailed
to you free.

Confederates to Visit Boston.
New Orleans.—The invitation from
Edward Kinsey post No. 113, G. A. R.,
of Boston, have been received with a
gracious spirit by the old Confederate
veterans of Louisiana. The idea has
been accepted with much favor here.
A few years ago it would probably
have been turned down flatly, but now
the spirit of brotherly love between the
south and the blue has pervaded the
grass as much as the north. As a re-
sult the Boston invitations have been
discussed at all the veteran meetings
the past week.
It is now quite certain that at least
four representative veterans of the great
will go from this state. They will be
Col. William G. Vincent, Col. B. F.
Cushman, Col. A. R. Blakeley and Gen.
W. J. Behan. The last named is now
settling postmaster.
Col. Behan and Col. Blakeley are
both from the famous Washington
artillery. The latter lost his right eye
at the second battle of Manassas.
It may be that others will decide to
go as the time approaches. Letters
have been received here from George
P. Graves, commander of Kinsey post
and also from Edwin G. French, a Con-
federate soldier now located in Bos-
ton. Mr. French has written some per-
sonal letters to his old comrades about
the reception to be tendered them in
Faneuil hall Monday night, Aug. 15,
which have been received with interest
here.

Loss About \$100,000.
Chicago.—Fire broke out among the
packing houses in the stock yards in
the lard refinery of Swift & Co. and
soon gained such headway that every
available fire engine in the stock yards
district was called out.
Rumors of incendiaries were rife.
Examination, however, showed the
cause of the blaze to have been an
overheated dynamo.
The building, 150 by 250 feet and
three stories high, was filled with
tires of lard, many of which exploded,
spreading the burning grease in
every direction.
Thousands of strikers attempted to
get near the burning building, but as
soon as the police arrived rows were
spread, blocking the streets for three
squares away. No crowds were al-
lowed to pass through the streets near
the buildings. The top story of the
building was wood and burned like
tinder. The contents of the buildings
were said to be valued at \$400,000.
Three hundred men, presumably
non-unionists, were in the building,
and all escaped. The fire was con-
trolled, with a loss of less than \$100,000.
They Eat the Weevils.
Washington.—Secretary Wilson has
received the report of O. P. Cook, who
reached Washington from Texas,
where he has been conducting experi-
ments with the Guatemalan ant.
Mr. Cook brought with him several col-
onies of the ants which will be kept
here for experiments. His report is
favorable to the ant as destructive of
the cotton boll weevil.
It remains to be determined whether
they can withstand the winters of the
southern climate, and whether they
will propagate under existing condi-
tions of soil and climate, but Mr. Cook
believes there are no insurmountable
difficulties along these lines.

Vladivostok Squadron Sighted.
Tokyo.—The Russian Vladivostok
squadron was seen 60 miles off Tokyo
bay at dawn this morning. It then
moved to the south.

A Conscientious Assassin.
Sunday night Pedro Trevino was
stabbed on a dark street in Monterey
and Monday another Pedro Trevino
was stabbed and killed near San Luis-
ito, in the same city. It is generally
believed that some paid a professional
murderer to kill Pedro Trevino, and as
there were two men bearing the same
name the criminal did not know which
he ought to kill and killed them both.
The Mexican law to please the other
party.—Mexican Herald.

Sleep and the Weather

"Do you know I think the connec-
tion between atmospheric conditions
and insomnia is much closer than we
believe it is," said a thoughtful man
to a New Orleans Times Democrat
writer, "and I think I have good rea-
son for the faith that is within me,
so far as this matter is concerned. I
suffer a great deal on account of
sleeplessness and in at least nine in-
stances out of ten the weather is
directly responsible for it. It is a vi-
olent change in any way whatever is
about to take place my system will
register the fact with just as much
accuracy as the most delicate device
used by the expert weather prognos-
ticator.
"Of course, I do not mean to say
that I have a monopoly on this sort
of thing. We are all influenced to
some extent in one way or another
by weather changes. But I was
speaking more particularly of the re-
lationship between atmospheric condi-
tions and sleeplessness. Take the
man, for instance, who is a chronic
sufferer from headache or neuralgia,
or any kindred ailment, and you will
find that an impending change in the
weather will have a tendency to put
his nerves on edge, if I may say it,
and he will find it extremely difficult
to sleep. He will, as a matter of fact,
fall into the clutches of that awful
slayer of rest—insomnia.
"I may say that any man whose
nerves are particularly sensitive and
whose system is delicate enough to
respond to slight pressures will be
affected in the same way. The ordi-
nary man is often an agent in be-
getting insomnia, because it is a sort
of barometer and responds quickly to
changes in the weather. It would be
interesting if some man who is an ex-
pert in such matters would trace
definitely the relations between in-
somnia and atmospheric or climatic
conditions. Many variations would be
found. It would all depend on the
temperament of the individual. A great
many persons will be found who will
sleep heavily if the night becomes
suddenly a little cold. Cold is such
cases aids sleep. In the cases of
other persons a change of this sort
will produce wakefulness because the
nerves. So I might go on and enu-
merate a vast variety of ways in which
different persons, because of tempera-
mental differences, would be affected
by a sudden change in the weather.
There can be no sort of question
about the connection between insom-
nia and the weather."

Girl Had Her Way

She was in love with a young doc-
tor.
"He's quite impossible!" cried her
mother when informed of it.
"Out of the question," asserted her
father.
"He has fine prospects," insisted the
girl.
"You can't live on prospects," said
the father.
"The next day she was ill," said the
physician who was called to attend
her.
Nevertheless he left a prescription,
but it seemed to be no good. The
symptoms she described were con-
flicting and confusing.
"It's very strange," said the physi-
cian.
You do not understand the case,
we must get someone who does," said
the mother.
So, after a week or more of experi-
menting another physician was called
in.
"A trifling indisposition," said the
second physician. "I'll have her right
in a day or so."
But in a day or so she had him
rattled. Her lover had told her how
to do it.
"Every time I see her," said the
first physician.

"Jap" Elixir Is Good

The ingenious Japanese have de-
veloped a trade in a commodity which
has been decided by the general
board of customs appraisers at Wash-
ington, to be hitherto unheard of and